THE

ither by the

ARYLAND GAZETTE.

Containing the freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestic.

WEDNESDAY, *April* 27, 1748.

Mr. GREEN,

THE *Native of Maryland*, in an Introduction to Animadversions on the *Freeholder*, begins with the Opinion of the famous Mr. ADDISON; that "no "thing could be so scandalous to Government, and "detestable in the Eyes of all good Men, as defa- tory Papers and Pamphlets." This Opinion has no need Support: They have a Tendency to dissolve all Go- ent, and throw a Country into the utmost Confusion, revity Sake, I shall decline all Preface; and apply myself sider the *Freeholder*'s Letters; from whence it will, I e, be made appear, that they are scandalous and defama- and so shall leave our Author to his own Reflections.

his first Letter he gives us a Copy of the Order of Court, he Names of the Magistrates that ordain'd it: He tells inter he shall trouble him with some Observations upon n settles the Method of Prosecution. *I shall endeavour* e) *to shew with what Views, it* (the Order of Court g) *was made; how far it is founded either on Custom or s of Assembly*; and then enumerates *the dreadful Conse- of such a Power in our County Courts.* Here we are o expect something extraordinary: And had he punc- pursued these Particulars, with Temper and Decency, he ot have been blamed: But to wander from the Method confin'd himself to, and launch out into Scurrility and ation; is as great an Absurdity as well can be. I do not he expects to be censured, for being thus bold with Ma- , when he was conscious with what Scandal and Re- he was to treat them; but as he, worthy Gentleman, quartel to Names or Persons, *I can give the less Offence.* Here he gives us to understand, that he can belch out and Infamy, with a perfect Serenity and Calmness of O wonderful! Is he of the humane Race! And all this Good of Society. O rare Enterprizer!

AT Magistracy is a great and honourable Trust, no ill deny, and yet ought to be bounded with many and Restraints, and every Violation, wilfully committed, dil- d and punished by the superiour Powers. But for a Scribbler to take upon him to revile and censure Magi- for doing what they think is their Duty to do, is Info- d Impudence, in the highest Degree!

AT it is the Right of *English* Subjects to have their nd Properties secured by Laws made by themselves, and d by their Magistrates, is I think incontestible. But the of the Constitution, is too pompous a Word for me: leave that to the *Freeholder* to explain. Then follows e Assertion, that *whenever these Laws are wilfully, or ly, misconstrued, to serve certain Purposes, or By-Ends, the Good of the People in general, our Constitution affords dy; a try'd and practicable Remedy.* I call this a nota- ertion, because every Body would pity a Magistrate that tly misconstrued a Law, provided he was sincere and but ignorantly to misconstrue a Law, or Laws, to serve Purposes, or By-Ends, and not the Good of the People ral, is a flaming Contradiction and Nonsense; for it sup- he knows his Ends in misconstruing, and yet is ignorant . How well qualified is this Scribbler, to write against acy? He gives us a Contradiction, and knows not that But more of this when I come to his third Letter. But done with his first Letter, I challenge him to make it that the Magistrates have taken any Steps *to destroy, or , that valuable Branch of Liberty, (viz) a Liberty in to lay their Wants and Complaints, by Petition, before slature.* If he has no Ground or Reason for this; is it hly impudent and presumptuous, to expect, that the of every good Man should attend him? How solemn is ce! But it is what every Body may easily see through. his second Letter, he tells us, *his Design is to be a little licit, in considering that very extraordinary Order of Court*; and says, *That nothing ever happened in the Province of more publick Concern. If the Steps taken by one of the Parties be legal and valid, it strikes at the Foundation of all Liberty, and then the Cause, not of private Persons, in a particular County, but of every Man in the Province, who is not inclin'd to give up those Rights and Priviledges which secure to him his Property, from an unlimited Power, contended for in County Courts, to tax what they please.* Now in Answer to this, he should first have shewn, to make the Order extraordinary, that no such Thing has been done before, by any Court in this Province: For if there has, then this Order is not extraordinary. This was still more incumbent upon him, because he asserts, *That never did any Thing happen in the Province, of more publick Concern!* Is it not strange, that this has never been seen into, from 1704 till this subtle Author found it out? And I believe there is not a County in the Province, but where the Justices have taxed the People with what was, in their Opinion, sufficient to defray the County Charge. But it is plain, the Author has made this a Party Cause; *for if it is legal and valid what one of the Parties have done*, (says he) *then it strikes at the Foundation of all Liberty*; one Party supposes another, an Opposite; of this our Author takes upon him to be the Advocate. I should be glad to know of him, how a Law can be supposed to strike at the Liberties of the People: which is made by the joint Consent of the People? Or, which is the same Thing, by their Representatives? One would think the Legislature would rebuke him for this; especially for saying, that *this Order, if legal and valid, becomes the Cause of every Man in the Province, that is not inclined to give up his Rights and Priviledges.* Is not this clamouring against the Legislature? A spiriting up the People against them? A making a Party against them, in order to bring them into Contempt? The plain English is, that if this Act gives them (the Magistrates) power to levy what they think sufficient to defray the County Charge, and have not fixed them to a certain Sum; then the Legislature have taken away their Rights and Priviledges. But he calls it an *unlimited Power*; he says, *because the Interpretation put upon the Clause of the Act of Assembly, from which the Justices claim their Power, is without Limitation; and gives them the same Power to levy four hundred Thousand, or fifty Millions, as one hundred Thousand*; and he might have added, as one Pound; *and this Consequence is not denied*, he says, *by the Favourers of the Tax; they insist upon it, that such a Power is really lodged in every County Court by the Act.* Is not the Clause of the Act as unlimited as the Interpretation of it? But who ever challenged an unlimited Power to the Justices to levy what they pleased? Are they not plainly limited by the Charges of the County? Can they raise one Pound more than will defray those Charges? Are they not under the Ties of Oaths to act uprightly? Are not their Accompts, of the Tobacco levied, kept apart from other Matters; and to be under Inspection of the Governour and Council? What greater Care could the Legislature take, to prevent a corrupt Administration of the Act? They could not limit them to a certain Sum; because they could not foresee what would be proportionate to such Charge; the general Limitation is all that in Reason could be expected. And what a strange Noise has our Author made about it? It would have been worthy of him to have shewed, that the Justices of our Mother Country, or the Overseers of the Poor, are otherwise limited than by general Restraint? For, if the Practice by the same there, as here, I'll venture to say, that the Order of Court is conformable to the Act, and strikes not at the *Foundation of all Liberty*; for may it not, with Reason be supposed, that the Parliament of *Great Britain*, and Assembly of *Maryland*, know the Constitution better than our Author? But he goes on, and says, he *thought it had been notoriously known, by every Man, who thought himself qualified to act in a publick Capacity, that it was one of the most distinguishing Marks of* British *Liberty, nay, the very Soul and Essence of it, for the People, or* (which is the

same

James the [illegible] *of the People, to be possessed with the Power* [illegible] *their Purses in their own Hands, to be the sole Judges, how much is necessary to be raised on them, and to direct the Disposal of it.* Now, grant all this, and what to the Purpose? Therefore they ought not, or cannot in Conjunction with the other Parts of the Legislature, enact a Law to impower the Justices, to levy what is necessary to defray the County Charges. Has our Author the Assurance to draw such a Conclusion? He seems to nibble at it; for he tells us, *that whenever any Bill, relating to raising of Money, has been offered them* (the Representatives of the People meaning) *by the House of Peers, that they never failed to resent it with Indignation, as an Incroachment on their inherent Rights.* And what then? Will it follow that the Legislature cannot impower the Justices of a County, to levy what is necessary to defray the County Charge? A noble Logician! How wisely does he draw Conclusions? Is it not as Fundamental a Right in the People to give as to take? May not they, in Conjunction with the other Branches of the Legislature, provide for the incident Charges of a County, and enable the Justices to levy them, without a Breach upon the Constitution? Can they make no Provision for Futurity? What a senseless Constitution does our Scribbler make of it? He brings in the House of Commons, resenting it as an Incroachment on their Rights, that the Lords should offer a Bill for raising of Money, to prove that the whole Legislature cannot impower any Sett of Men whatever, to raise or levy any Money, or other Thing, upon any Account whatsoever, tho' ever so necessary to be done; and *this*, he says, *is a fundamental Part of the* British *Constitution.* How wonderful Sagacious is our Author? He should have given a particular List of the *Fundamentals*, with a Caution to the Assembly not to touch them! *For*, says he, *they cannot alter the Constitution*; that is, they can neither make it better nor worse! *There are* (says he) *certain Powers, Rights, and Priviledges, invested in every Branch of the Legislature by the Constitution, no Part of which can be given up, by any of them, without breaking thro' that Constitution, which is the Basis of the whole.* But cannot the whole alter them? Can they not make what Law they please? I wish our Adept would answer these Questions: It would be entertaining to have his Explication of the Constitution, the Basis, Bulwark, Fundamentals, Powers, Rights, and Priviledges invested in every Branch of the Legislature; *no Part of which can be given up by any of them, without breaking through that Constitution, which is the Basis of the whole.* I'll venture to say, that these are such a Jingle of Words, that no Man can understand, without an Explication, and fixing the Particulars. Pray, *Sir*, was not the Birth-right of *James the Second* an inherent Right? Was it not his Property and Priviledge to rule the Nation, to be at the Head of the Lords and Commons, to assent or dissent to all Laws made? Now if this was his Right and Priviledge (if you say it was not, shew what was) how could this be taken away *without breaking through that Constitution, which is the Basis of the whole?* And if the Constitution was then dissolved, what becomes of the Basis?

I SHALL now humbly, and with great Deference to the Community, offer my Opinion of the Constitution: I take the Basis, or Foundation, of it to be the great Law of Reason, the Rules whereof are deducible from the Nature of Things; but would be ineffectual for the Purposes of Government, without the best and wisest of the Community to explain and apply them impartially, to the Exigencies and Necessities of the Whole. The Dictates of Reason, then, directed our Ancestors to that mixed Form of Government that we now have, which secures to the Body of the People the Legislative Power, and lodges the Executive in a single Person, under Limitations; and this has been improved into what we call a Parliament, consisting of King, Lords, and Commons; who regularly meet, and enact Laws agreeable to the Nature of Things, for the well ordering, directing and governing the whole Community. To them belong the Explication and Application of the Law of Reason, for the Purposes of Government. I know then of no Essential or Fundamental of the Constitution, but Parliaments; their Existence was before the Law, their Origin cannot be founded in any Law; we have Laws for the Choice and Regulation of them, but not for their Existence: An Essential or Fundamental must be before, or at least coaval to the Thing, of which it is Essential or Fundamental: Now, if this be the Case, that there are no other Essentials of our Constitution but Parliaments, they must have an absolute and unlimited Power, and may do whatever is fitting and necessary to be done, in all Cases: And so may a *Maryland Assembly*; for I presume none will pretend to make any essential Difference, and I [illegible] notorious, that they have always assumed such an unlimited Power: The Parliament of *Great-Britain* independent, Assembly of *Maryland* dependent. Parliaments, then, [illegible] very Constitution itself. It would be absurd to say, they [illegible] or would alter the Constitution; that is, themselves: But [illegible] is nothing dependent upon the Constitution, but what they [illegible] and may alter. There is no Power on Earth superior to [illegible] and this, I think, takes off the Force of what is said in [illegible] cond Letter, and evinces this to be true, That the People, [illegible] the other Branches of the Legislature, may tax themselves [illegible] impower any others to tax them, for incident Charges, [illegible] especially, or other Necessaries, without violating the [illegible] mentals of the Constitution; for they may resume any of [illegible] Powers at Pleasure, or give greater, if they think it necessa[illegible]

BUT, before I conclude my Remarks on this second [illegible] ter, I shall consider the Author's Flirt at one of our Law[illegible] *Can any Man be called a Lawyer* (says he), *tho' he may [illegible] Law his Profession, who is so far from understanding the [illegible] of his Country, as to be shamefully ignorant of the Essen[illegible] it's Liberty; who having wriggled himself into the Favour [illegible] weak Magistracy, shall take upon him to mislead them in a [illegible] ter of the utmost Importance, by giving them a strained Interpretation to a Law, in direct Opposition to the Fundamentals of Constitution; such an Interpretation, as sets a whole County in an Uproar, makes the People think their Liberties in Danger, and engages several Hundreds of the Freeholders* (as will be certainly the Case) *to join in a Petition to the Assembly, for Redress*, &c. Here we have a Specimen of the Gentleman's Good Manners! The Lawyer is shamefully ignorant, [illegible] he has not the same Notion of the Constitution, that he [illegible] Oh! Pity he did not understand *Bulwarks, Basis, Essentials, Fundamentals*, &c. but he has *wriggled himself into the Favour of a weak Magistracy*; and has not he screwed well! [illegible] strous! what Asses are these Magistrates, to be so impos[illegible] In this Light has he set our Lawyer and Magistrates; [illegible] times they are weak and ignorant, at other Times ac[illegible] bye Ends and Purposes! Now, pray, who wriggles! [illegible] not such Stuff as this betray a bad Cause, and indicate a [illegible] Interest at bottom? Defamation and Scurrility are mean [illegible] to set off a good Cause, but a certain Sign of a bad one. [illegible] *wrong headed Interpretation* (says he) *has set the [illegible] County in an Uproar, makes the People think their Liberties in Danger, and engages several Hundreds of the Freeholders [illegible] in a Petition to the Assembly for Redress.* Now let any [illegible] ous Person, nay the Honourable Assembly themselves, [illegible] whether this Scribbler has not done all he could, to persuade [illegible] People their Liberties were in Danger from an Act of the Legis[illegible] ture? and whether he and his Party are not the Aggressors? [illegible] He is their Advocate; he has wire drawn the Constitution [illegible] made a Hobby of it. I hope they will not set forth in a [illegible] Petition, that the Assembly had not Power to make such [illegible] Act; and that if it is not repealed, the People will resume [illegible] Rights. It is notorious, that a *British* Parliament is bound by [illegible] nothing but the Law of Reason, nor are accountable to any [illegible] Power on Earth for what they do. That the People have a [illegible] Right to petition for Redress, when they think themselves [illegible] grieved, Nobody will deny; but I must observe upon these [illegible] ters of the *Freeholder* in general, that they are a scurrilous [illegible] buse of the Assembly and Magistrates; bullying of them, [illegible] ting to the Assembly what they cannot do! Is this like [illegible] oners humbly seeking for Redress of Grievances? He tells [illegible] Magistrates, *that the Order of Court will be a lasting Monument of their Fame*; that is, a lasting Reproach upon [illegible] And then he does not barely rest here, but further [illegible] for Want of Education and Knowlege; *an unanswerable Instance* (says he) *how necessary a good Education, and how [illegible] of Men, is to make a wise Man; at least, a Man fit for [illegible] ness.* It is Pity this Gentleman was not highly possessed [illegible] his Wisdom; he would I suppose, introduce a new Code [illegible] Assemblymen and Magistrates; such as would preserve his [illegible] *sis, Fundamentals, Bulwarks, Essentials*, &c. But, [illegible] this Paper within Bounds, I shall refer what may be [illegible] said, on this and his third Letter, to a future Consideration.

PHILANTHROP[illegible]

LONDON, *November 7.*

BY letters from Edinburgh we learn, that Archibald [illegible] art, Esq; provost of that city in the time of the rebe[illegible] was after a long tryal honourably acquitted.

No[illegible]

Nov. 23. [illegible] of War, [illegible] to be [illegible] by
French, is arrived at Plymouth.

December 1. The Hampshire man of war, capt. Daniel, has taken and brought into Plymouth, the Castor, a French man of war of 30 guns and 300 men; she was one that escaped rear-admiral Hawke's squadron.

The Step taken at the Hague of forbidding the insurance of French ships, is such a one as gives pleasure to every true Briton; and is what the States could never be brought to submit to in all the wars during the reigns of king William and queen Anne.

We have the satisfaction of being inform'd, that the prohibition of French wines and brandies is so strictly observed by the French, that it is with the greatest difficulty they have agreed to admit of prize goods of that sort being imported from England.

They write from Berlin, that his Prussian majesty has granted free passage to the Russian troops through his dominions, and has offered to furnish them with provisions and other necessaries.

That the marquis de Valori, the French minister, had so little apprehension of this, that he was on the very point of laying before the king a plan for stopping the progress of these forces, in the frontiers of Silesia.

Thursday arrived an express from Falmouth, with advice, that Monsr. de la Bourdenay, late commander in chief of the French king's ships in India, was seized the 4th instant on board a Dutch ship call'd the Statianse Friendship, capt. Decker, bound from St. Eustatia to Holland.——The above ship put into Falmouth the 22d instant by contrary winds, and it being discover'd that this gentleman was on board her, application was made to capt. Bladwell, commander of his majesty's ship the Mercury, who went with a proper number of men to search the ship for him: The commodore at first denied himself, but, upon examining his pockets, he was discover'd; and, with his secretary and another officer, was brought ashore, and on their parole had the liberty of the town of Falmouth.

Monsieur Bourdenay was the commanding officer when the French took Madrass or Fort St. George in India, where he got his riches, which, we hear, he put on board a Portuguese ship at St. Paul de Loange, where he put in to victual and water the French men of war, on his voyage from India to Martinico; at which island he arrived with the French squadron of five men of war, the beginning of last September, and quitted his command and went to St. Eustatia to get a passage for Holland.

The Loving Sally, from Maryland for London, with 200 hogsheads of Tobacco, is drove ashore near the Needles, and

From the Sherbourn *Mercury, January* 11.

Last Thursday arrived from Falmouth, an express, with advice that Monsr. Bourdenay, late commander in chief of the French men of war, that were at the taking of Fort St. George, in the East Indies, was seized the 4th Instant on board a Dutch ship from St. Eustatia to Holland: She put into Falmouth the 22d of December, by contrary Winds; and being by some means known and discovered, capt. Bladwell of the Mercury man of war, went on board the said Dutch ship, and secured him. Upon which two of his Majesty's Messengers were sent from London for him. He left his Fleet at Martineco.

London, February 2. His majesty's ship the Triton, capt. Arbuthnot, has taken and carried into Portland road, a French privateer belonging to Brest, of 12 carriage and 12 swivel guns, and 70 men; being the second Prize in a few days.

His majesty's ships the Romney and Amazon men of war, belonging to commodore Moyston's squadron, have taken a rich East-India Ship, outward bound, and a French Privateer of 8 guns, and brought them into Plymouth.

By a letter from Plymouth, dated January 26, there is advice that his majesty's ship Surprize, capt. Webb, has taken the Count de Noailles privateer, of Granville, of 22 guns, and 160 men; also the ship Le Palme, fitted out at Brest, of 12 carriage guns, bound to some part of the West-Indies with a cargo; and retaken a snow, bound to this place from Antigua.

Extract of a Letter from a foreign Minister at the Hague, dated January 30.

"The last advices from Paris mention nothing that looks like peace, or even facilitating the conferences at Aix la Chapelle. The ministry at Versailles, who to be sure do not want understanding, that they are divided in sentiments, plainly perceive that the discontent and reproaches of the court of Madrid have nothing else in view, than to oblige the crown of France to double it's efforts in Italy, in order, in the first place, to procure this campaign, if possible, an establishment for Don Philip, and to disengage the republic of Genoa, to the end that they may [illegible] with [illegible] against the [illegible] To obtain the restitution of Gibraltar, either by the treaty of general pacification, or otherwise, to the crown of Spain. Italy. To enter into the views of that crown, by endeavouring to put in execution an expedition to the West-Indies, towards which, France is to furnish a certain number of men of war.

ANNAPOLIS.

Wednesday Evening last, a Fire happened in a public House belonging to Mr. *John Wood*, at *Prince Frederick Town*, in *Calvert* County; which entirely consumed the same, with most of the Furniture: The Fire in the mean time communicated itself to the Court-House, which was adjacent, and could not be prevented from laying that commodious Building in Ashes; but by the Diligence of the People, the greatest Part of the Records were preserved.

Last Thursday the Honourable BENEDICT CALVERT, Esq; Collector of his Majesty's Customs for *Patuxent* District, *&c.* was married to Miss ELIZABETH CALVERT, only surviving Daughter of the late Honourable CHARLES CALVERT, Esq; deceased, formerly Governor of this Province.

Extract of a Letter from Biddeford, *to a Gentleman in* Virginia, *dated* February 22, 1747-8.

"Instead of lowering the Tobacco Duties, as was generally expected, a Subsidy Act is just now pass'd; *viz.* a Duty of 5 per Cent on all Poundage Goods, to commence 1st of *March* next; by which new Law, Tobacco is to pay one Penny per Pound more at Importation, which must cramp several Merchants in the Out Ports; for their Importation cannot be so large, nor the Planter vend such Quantities; tho' all is to be drawn back on Exportation, yet one Penny per Pound is fix'd on all inland Tobacco: The Tobacco is to be warehoused, the Merchant-Importer to keep one Key, and Custom-House Officer another. A heavy Tax! but the Government is to raise ten Millions for the Service of this Year.——A Congress will soon open at Aix, and it's generally feared that we must buy a Peace.——Thirty thousand *Russians* are on their March for our Aid.——The Earl of *Chesterfield* has resigned the Place of Secretary of State, which is given to the Duke of *Bedford*; and the Earl of *Sandwich* is to be first Lord of the Admiralty. ——Privateers take many of our Ships.——Our Court is sending an Envoy to that of *Berlin*.——I fear the Planter will be charged with greater Commissions, as the Duties on Tobacco are enlarged.——The Prince Stadtholder exerts himself exceedingly; sticks at no Expence to raise Troops."

¶ *This No.* 157, *the* MARYLAND GAZETTE *enters into the 4th Year of it's Age.*

Custom-House, ANNAPOLIS, *Entered*,
Ship Lyon, Richard Courtney, from Boston;
Sloop Dolphin, Humphry Woodberry, from Boston;
Ship Falcon, Thomas Spenter, from Biddeford;
Ship Richard and Sarah, Samuel Gray, from Gibraltar;
Snow Britannia, Jonathan Strange, from Biddeford;
Ship John and Henry, John Jackson, from Whitby.

Cleared for Departure,
Shallop Charming Polly, Thomas Tyler, for Virginia;
Snow St. Andrew, Thomas Johnson, for Glasgow;
Schooner Virgin, Alexander Cumming, for Boston;
Ship Ogle, John Brown, for Liverpool.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ABOUT the Year 1727, or 1728, one *Francis Main*, who was then a well-set Lad, about 14 Years of Age, had dark-brown Hair, and a Scar over one of his Eye-brows, came from *London* into this Province, as a Servant, in the Ship *Grove*, Capt. *Babb*, who loaded in *Bush* River.

Now if the said *Francis Main* be living, and will apply to *Jonas Green*, Printer, in *Annapolis*, he will hear of something greatly to his Advantage: And if he is indebted to any Persons in this Province, he will hear of a Friend who will extricate him from any Difficulties of that Kind, let his Debts be what they will.

To be SOLD by the Subscriber, in Annapolis,

A Brisk likely Country-born Negro Wench, about 18 or 19 Years of Age, who is a good Spinner; with a Child, about 18 Months old. WILLIAM REYNOLDS.

Very good Nutmegs, by the Pound, or Ounce, to be Sold by the said *Reynolds*.

TOBACCO, either Cut and Dry'd, or Pig-tail; the Cut and Dry'd at 1 s. per Pound. and the Pig-tail at 2 s. per Pound: Likewise SNUFF, very little (if any thing) inferior to the beſt *Scotch* Snuff at 3 s. per Pound. by the Half Dozen. and RAPPEE, both plain and ſcented. Any Gentlemen, who have Occaſion for any Quantities, may depend on being well ſerved by *Their humble Servant*,

JOHN INCH.

RAN away, in the Night betwixt the 20th and 21ſt of *April*, from on Board the Ship *Thiſtle*, *Hugh Coulter*, Maſter, *Swain Patterſon*, Carpenter, a thick well-ſet Man, with his own Hair, by Birth a *Sweed*. *George Powell*, of middle Stature, wears a Wig or Cap, and a ſtriped Jacket. *William Barnes*, a thin ſpare Man, about ſix Foot high, wears a Wig and a ſtriped Jacket. *Samuel Cox*, of middle Stature, pitted with the Small-Pox; wears a Pair of red cut Pluſh Breeches. And *Thomas Boſſwell*, a thin ſpare Lad. The above Sailors carry'd away a ſmall Boat belonging to Capt. *Samuel White*, and a Set of Carpenter's Tools belonging to the ſaid Ship.

Whoever apprehends any of the ſaid People, and brings them to *David M'Cullock*, Merchant in *Joppa*, or to the Subſcriber on Board, ſhall have *Five Pounds* Sterling Reward for each, from *Baltimore-County*,

Maryland, *April* 21, 1748. HUGH COULTER.

RAN away on the 14th of *April*, from the Ship *St. George*, *James Dobbins* Commander, lying in the North-Weſt Branch of *Patapſco* River, the three following Sailors; *viz.*

Richard Jolly, a tall thin Man, pitted with the Small-Pox.

Richard Kent, a tall likely young Fellow.

Giles Walmer, a fat luſty Fellow.

They carried with them from the ſame Ship a Convict Servant, named *William Williams*, alias *Broughton*, a full-faced Man, in a Sailor's Dreſs. It is ſuppoſed they ſtole a Longboat from Capt. *Hamilton* of the *Peggy*, 23 Feet Keel, 8 Feet Beam, with two Maſts, two new Sails, and a Jibb; ſhe had a new Grapnel, and a half-worn Cable laid Rope to it; her outſide and inſide upper Works black, from being newly tarr'd. It is thought they intend up the Bay for *Philadelphia*.

Whoever ſecures them in any Priſon, ſo as they may be had again, ſhall have Four Piſtoles Reward for each, and Four Piſtoles for returning the Boat to the Ship, paid either by Mr. *Alexander Lawſon* at the *Nottingham* Ironworks, Mr. *Robert Swan* at *Annapolis*, Dr. *David Roſs* at *Bladenſburg*. or

JAMES DOBBINS.

To be SOLD,

AT the Subſcriber's Store in *Annapolis*, on Wedneſday the 11th Day of *May* next, a likely Negro Man, and a Country-born Negro Boy, to the higheſt Bidder; for current Money. The Sale to be at 4 o'Clock in the Afternoon.

JAMES DICK.

TO BE SOLD,

BY the Subſcribers, on Wedneſday the 18th Day of *May* next, for ready Sterling Caſh, or good Bills of Exchange, a Tract of Land lying at the Head of *South River*, in *Anne-Arundel* County, called *What you will*, containing 375 Acres; and a good Title made to the Purchaſer.

WILLIAM CHAPMAN, *junior*,
RICHARD BURDUS.

GOLD for Bills of Exchange. Enquire of the Printer.

April 9, 1748.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, near *Patuxent* Iron Works, an *Engliſh* Convict Servant Woman, named *Elizabeth Bawards*, alias *Redding*, alias *Key*; ſhe is about 20 years of Age, full faced, and very much Pock-fretten. She had with her the following Cloaths; *viz.* a Callico Gown; a Red Plad Gown; a Pair of Stays; a Callamanco Coat, with a dark Camblet Border; red Morocco Shoes, with white heels; and a Straw Hat.

Whoever ſecures the ſaid Woman, ſo as her Maſter may have her again, ſhall have Twenty Shillings Reward, beſides what the Law allows.

JOHN DAVIS.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, living near *Bladen*ſ in *Prince-George*'s County, on the 15th of *April*, a vant Man named *Benjamin Crampton*, of very low Stature wears his own brown Hair, ſays he was born on the E Shore, and pretends to ſomething of Shoemaking: He had him a light-colour'd Broad-Cloth Coat, one Ditto of a Colour, a Linnen Waiſtcoat, without Sleeves, one white one brown Ditto, Leather Breeches, a Pair of Trowſers, Stockings, turn'd Pumps, and an old Caſtor Hat.

Whoever takes up the ſaid Servant and will bring him Maſter, ſhall have Three Hundred Pounds of Tobacco, what the Law allows; or, if taken at any great Diſtance only the above Reward, but all reaſonable Charges.

THOMAS HAR

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of *John Cheſhire*, deceas'd, are hereby deſired to make Payment of reſpective Debts: And all Perſons who have any Claims a the ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts, that may be adjuſted, by

MARY CHESHIRE, } Adminiſtra
STEPHEN WEST, }

TO be SOLD by the Subſcribers, Adminiſtra the late *John Cheſhire*, at his Plantation in the Sou on *Wedneſday* the fourth Day of *May* next, to the Highe der, for Current Money, A Choice Parcel of very likely C try-born Negroes, conſiſting of Men, Women, and Chil ſeveral Horſes, Hogs, Cattle and Sheep, ſome good Fea Beds, Pewter, and other Houſhold Furniture; alſo a Parc Plantation Utenſils, and many other Things too tedious mention. The Sale to begin at Ten o'Clock.

MARY CHESHIRE,
STEPHEN WEST.

Kent County, *Cheſter Town*, *April* 6.

FIVE PISTOLES REWARD.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, an *Iriſh* Servant Man med *Henry* or *Harry O-Neal*, much pitted with the Pox, of a pale Complexion, and about 19 Years of Age. ſtole a fine dark bay Horſe, natural Pacer, which Tail before, drags one of his hind Hoofs at the Toe, marked Buttock with ſomething reſembling VT, but join'd toge There went away with him, another *Iriſh* Servant Man Weaver by Trade: 'Tis probable if they part, the latter have the Horſe.

Whoever ſecures the above *Henry*, and ſaid Horſe, ſo the Subſcriber may have them again, ſhall receive the a Reward for both, or one half for the Man or Horſe, if ſeparately.

JOHN CON

TO be Sold on board the Ship *Sandwich*, *James* Co Commander, lying in the North Weſt Branch of Pa *ta* River, a Parcel of white large-grain Salt, at the follow Prices, delivered on board; *viz.* 500 Buſhels together, at Sterling, or 3 s. Currency, per Buſhel; 100 Buſhels, at Sterling, or 3 s. 4 d. Currency, per Buſhel; any Quantity than 100, at 2 s. Sterling, or 4 s. Currency, per Buſhel. Perſon inclinable to purchaſe, may apply to the Captain board the ſaid Ship, or to the Subſcriber in *Baltimore-Town*.

DARBY LY

MR. *Thomas Harriſon*, Merchant, late of *Baltimore* Co now gone to *England*, having left with me the ſcriber, a Power of Attorney, to act for him in his Abſe These are therefore to deſire all Perſons indebted to the *Thomas Harriſon*, to come immediately and diſcharge their ſpective Debts, which will prevent further Trouble and Cha

JAMES WAL

GOOD *Madira* Wine, Brandy, and Barrel Pork, be Sold cheap for Ready Money, by *Thomas Williams* in *Annapolis*.

LEFT about the middle of September laſt, at the Ho of the Subſcriber, in the City of *Annapolis*, a Bundle, marked IWE, the three Letters join'd in one. Owner proving his Property, and paying the Charge of Advertiſement, may have it for calling for.

GEORGE STR

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by JONAS GREEN, POST-MASTER, at his PRINTING-OFFICE in *Charles-Street*; where Advertiſements are taken in, and all Perſons may be ſupplied with this Paper.